

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

The Chitirmas festival in winter Chiasmus festival, and Uchal festival, special dishes such as cheese, buttermilk are carb bread are made.

All regional festival give us the message of one brother hood and share the happiness.

Use of Language:

Compound Prepositions:

Sometimes, prepositions contain more than one, two or more words. These are called compound prepositions. Some examples of compound prepositions about, across, along, beyond, besides, outside, because of, as of, next to, apart from, but for, on top of, due to , by means of, on account of, in front of, in comparison with

- The Independence Day celebrations are held in a stadium which is in front of my house.
- Because of the upcoming festival, markets are overcrowded.
- The snow festival was delayed due to the pandemic.
- Apart from regional festivals, people of Pakistan love to celebrate religious festivals.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct compound preposition. You can select the word from the box.

beyond, about, beside, outside, a lot of

The Quebec winter festival is a special occasion. About the beautiful snow sculptures, the carnival offers a lot of attractions. People from outside the Quebec and all over the world join the festivities. The fun and beauty of the festival is beyond imagination.

Writing:

The Pakistani nation celebrates its Independence Day with great enthusiasm and zeal. Write a report on any of the Independence Day celebrations that you have attended. Try to use compound prepositions and simple past tense in your report.

Ans: On August 14, 1947, Pakistan gained independence from British. This day is celebrate every year.

On this day the entire country is decorated with colourful lights and flags . People dressed in green and white colour dress.

The day begin with flag hosting ceremony followed by the national anthem. The president and the Prime Minister addressed the nation and pay tribute to the freedom fighters who fought for the country's independence. Parades are held in Islamabad.

People come together and enjoy traditional food, music and dance. It is the day of national pride and unity and to to remember the sacrifices of our ancestors.

Unit-5

Environmental Education

(ماحولیاتی تعلیم)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
environmental	ماحولیاتی	endangered	خطرہ
extreme	اچھائی	weather	یوم
condition	حالت	preparing	تہاری کرنا
earthquakes	زلزلے	collocation	کرنا
continuous	مستل	tense	تند
transitive	مہوری اثری	Intransitive	غیر فعال
formal	رسمی	resilient	قدرد

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Inside:

This unit talks about the weather, endangered animals of Pakistan, the extreme weather conditions and preparing for future-waste free cities.

اندر: یہ یونٹ موسم کے بارے میں بات کرتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے خطرے سے دوچار جانور، انتہائی موسمی حالات اور مستقبل کے کچرے سے پاک شہروں کی تیاری۔

You will read about:

- The weather
- The endangered animals of Pakistan
- Extreme weather conditions
- 'Waste-free cities'

آپ اس کے بارے میں پڑھیں گے:

- موسم
- پاکستان کے خطرے سے دوچار جانور
- انتہائی موسمی حالات
- کچرے سے پاک شہر

You will listen to:

- A weather report

آپ سنیں گے:

- موسم کی رپورٹ

You will speak:

- About weather-related disasters
- About global warming
- The effects of Tsunamis and earthquakes on Japan

آپ بولیں گے:

- موسم سے متعلقہ آفات کے بارے میں۔
- گلوبل وارمنگ کے بارے میں
- جاپان پر سونامی اور زلزلوں کے اثرات آپ سیکھیں گے۔

You will learn:

- About collocations
- About the present continuous tense

- About the future tense
- To use transitive and intransitive verbs
- To use colons

کھراؤ کے بارے میں:

- موجودہ مسلسل تناؤ کے بارے میں
- مستقبل کے دور کے بارے میں
- عبوری اور غیر متعدی فعل استعمال کرنے کے لیے
- کولون (بڑی آنت) استعمال کرنے کے لیے

You will write:

- A weather report
- A formal letter
- A paragraph on the effects of climate change on Pakistan
- A newspaper article on creating resilient cities

آپ لکھیں گے:

- موسمی رپورٹ
- کیار کی خط
- آب و ہوا کے اثرات پر ایک پیرا گراف
- چکدار شہر بنانے پر ایک اخباری مضمون

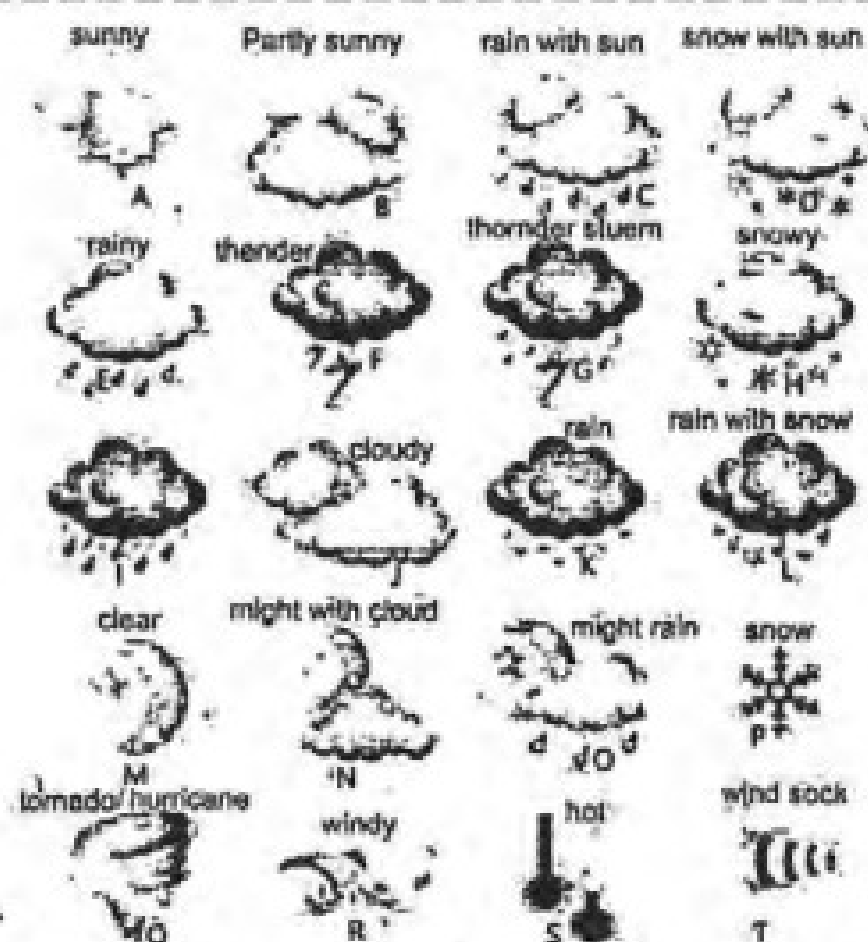
Listening:

The Weather

- Are you familiar with these weather symbols?
- Can you tell the meanings of these symbols?
- Where can you find the weather symbols?
- What do you think should be the weather symbol for today?

1. Pair up and discuss with your partner the meanings of the following symbols

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Vocabulary:

The icons above show some of the commonly used weather symbols. Find out the symbol that fits the description below. Write your answer on the space provided.

- Expect more snow tomorrow. P
- It will be windy all day. R
- Alert! A hurricane is expected tonight. Q
- The sun will rise today. A
- Heavy showers are expected on Monday. G
- There will be light showers tomorrow. I
- It will be dusty, close your window. R
- It's going to be cloudy in the afternoon. B
- There will be mixed rain in the evening. J
- The temperature will be hot today. S
- Scattered snow is expected today. H

- During the afternoon, haze is forecasted today. B
- Expect a drizzle tomorrow morning. E
- Sunset will be coming soon. B
- There will be a heavy thunderstorm tomorrow. E
- It will be snowy next week. P
- It is a clear day today. M
- Tomorrow will be partly cloudy. J
- There is a fast blowing snow in the city. H

Let's Talk

In groups, discuss the given questions:

1. Have your region or country ever experienced a weather-related disaster like a flood or extreme heatwave? What happened and how much damage was caused?

Ans: Pakistan has been prone to severe flooding in recent years. Causing significant damage to infrastructure and affecting millions of people. Pakistan has experienced several floods including in 2011, 2012, and 2014. These floods caused damage to homes and agricultural lands. To address these challenges, the Pakistani government has implemented various measures to improve infrastructure. However more needs to be done to protect our people for this disastrous flood.

2. Do you remember the first time you saw snow or a hailstorm? If a snow/hailstorm is common where you live, how do you feel about it? Prepare

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a short descriptive talk and share it with the whole class,

Ans: Snow is beautiful. I remember when first time I saw snow falling. It was so chilling and exciting to with the white beauty of snow. I felt so much cold that I have to wear coat, gloves, hat and boots. Playing in snow is a great fun. It is a peaceful, and calm experience watch and play in snow.

3. Do you worry about global warming? How is your country affected by it? What measures should be taken to overcome this challenge?

Ans: Global warming is caused by the increase in the Earth's average temperature. The effects of global warming are numerous. The are

- i) Rising sea levels. As temperature rise, glaciers and ice caps melt-causing sea levels to rise.
- ii) Global warming can cause more frequent and heatwaves, floods and heatfires.
- iii) Global warming can lead to the spread of diseases carried by mosquitoes-as well as heat related illness and air pollution.

To avoid global warming it is essential to reduce green house gas./ We all have a role to play in reducing our carbon foot prints and preserving the planet for future generation.

4. Tsunamis and earthquakes are very common in Japan. Research the preventive measures the government and people of Japan have taken to reduce the damage. Prepare a one-

minute talk with your partner and share it with the class.

Ans: Japan is the country that is prone to earth quakes and Tsunamis due to location on the pacific Ring of Fire. Over the years, Japan has experienced numerous earthquakes and Tsunamis, some of which have caused damage and loss of life.

Japan has taken a number of steps to reduce the damage caused by earthquakes and Tsunamis. These are:

- a) Earth make resistant buildings. This means the use of materials that are flexible and can absorb shock.
 - b) Developing early warning system that can detect earthquakes and Tsunamis.
- Overall Japan has taken a proactive approach to reduce the damage and to help for saving lives.

Use of Language:

Collocation is a predictable combination of words. It can be made up of any kinds of words such as verbs, nouns, adverbs and adjectives.

Example: We can say 'heavy rain' but not 'strong rain' because it does not sound right'.

We can say 'do exercise' but not 'make exercise'.

1. Make collocations by finding the adjectives, adverbs, nouns or verbs which go with it

Ex.	Heavy/light	Showers
a.	rain storm	thunderstorm
b.	scattered	Drizzle
c.	bright	sunny
d.	sun goes down	sunset

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e.	soil	Dust
f.	thick smoke	haze
g.	thick blowing	cloudy
h.	blue	skies
i.	air	wind
j.	icy	snow
k.	hot	temperature
l.	situation	conditions

Present continuous

There are various ways you can do to express the future in the present continuous tense. 'Be going to', 'will' and 'shall'. 'Will' and 'shall' are the easiest to use because of their simple structure. Future continuous is a way to talk about something happening at a given point in the future.

Present continuous

- for fixed arrangements
- Example: I'm coming to see you in December.

Use of 'going to'

- for plans and intentions
- Example: We're going to buy an umbrella tomorrow.

I am going to Islamabad next week.

- for predictions based on what you know or what you can see

Example: What's the weather going to be like?

Hunyl It's going to rain soon.

Use of 'will/shall'

- for giving information about the future
- Example: It will be dusty; close your window.

- for predicting what we think or guess will happen

Example: We'll have a great time!

- For asking or suggesting what to do (use shall)

Example: What shall I bring with me?

Present simple

- for timetables and schedules
- Example: I leave on Wednesday.

Future continuous

- saying that something will be in progress at a time in the future
- Example: We'll be driving to Lahore soon.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct present continuous tense such as 'going to, will and shall.

- There will be heavy snow tomorrow.
- It will be windy all day.
- I am going to the office after the rain.
- Shall we stay indoors?
- The sun will rise today.
- What shall I expect on Monday?
- There will be light showers tomorrow.
- It will be dusty, close your window. book you the ticket.
- When shall I show up?
- There will be mixed rain in the evening.
- I will be going to miss the snow.
- The temperature will be hot today.
- Shall I offer you hot drink to warm you.

3. Match the statements with the answers using the present continuous tense.

I do not understand.

She's sad.

I will make some sandwiches for you.

I will buy a new one.

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I have a headache.		Do not worry, I will speak to your friend.
I am hungry!		Shall I spell my surname once again?
I'm feeling cold.		Shall I get you some medicine?
I want to have a new bag.		Shall I prepare the hot water?

1. I don't understand, I am going to spell my surname once again.
2. She's sad, Don't worry, I am going to speak to your friend.
3. I have a headache, I am going to get some medicine.
4. I am hungry, I am going to make some sandwiches for me.
5. I'm feeling cold, I am going to prepare the hot water.
6. I want to have a new bag, I'm going to buy a new one.

4. Rewrite each phrase as a contraction.

She is	She's
I will	I'll
Should not	Shouldn't
Would not	Wouldn't
Is not	Isn't
You are	You'r
He will	He'll
They are	They're
Will not	Won't
Should have	Should've
We will	We'll

Writing:

Prepare a weather report using the present continuous tense and collocation words. Choose any area in your city and write the weather forecast of that area. Use the following language hints while writing the weather report.

Rainy, windy, cloudy, sunny, frosty, snowy, clear, stormy, tow, wet, high, mostly, occasional, icy, heavy, strong, temperature, humid, etc.

Ans: It currently 2: 00 pm and I'm bringing you the latest weather forecast. Right now it's partly cloudy and the temperature is around 22 degree Celsius. The wind is blowing and picking up speed from the northwest. The clouds are gradually thickening and the temperature is dropping. The rainfall is expected as the day goes on. The weather will be stormy with heavy shower and thunderstorm likely.

That's all for more, folks.

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e.	soil	Dust
f.	thick smoke	haze
g.	thick blowing	cloudy
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She's sad.	I will buy a new one.

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Stay safe:

Endangered Animals of Pakistan

(پاکستان کے خطرے سے دوچار جانور)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
versatile	ہر فن سولا	potent	عاقور
wild life	جنگلی زندگی	species	نسل
attention	توجہ	security	حفاظت
whilst	بیکہ	strike	کڑھن
Surnine	بہا	amazing	حیرت انگیز
protection	حفاظت	breeding	نسل
originated	پیدا ہوا	ancient	قدیم
Tethys sea	میتھیس سمندر	dried up	خشک ہوتا
approximately	تقریباً	force	طاقت
adapt	اڈپٹ	remaining	باقی
habitat	وطن (مقام)	basin	جہ
performance	کارکردگی	woolly	(اون کاہٹا ہوا)
flyng	اڑنے والا	squirrel	گھبرا
creature	رستہ کو جاننے والے	rodent	چوہا
creative	خلاق	actually	دراصل
labeled	نشان لگانا	critically	تنقیدی
commonly	عام	found	پایا جاتا
snake eater	سناپ کھانے والا	persian	فارسی
harem	نسل (حرم)	climb	چڑھنا
slanted	زیبا	structure	نوعا کر
Including	شامل	dangerous	خطرناک
cliff	چٹان	avoid	پہنا
predators	فکاری	leopard	بھیا
native	مقامی	mountainous	پہاڑی
ferocious	خطرناک	haritage	ورثہ
weighs	وزن	respectable	قابل احترام
soft shelled	درم خول	turtle	کھرا

rarest	نایاب	types	قسم
soil	زمین	reptile	ریپٹائل
elongated	پہا	snorkel	گھبرا
nostrils	نخنے	leathery	پڑے والا
shell	نل	easily	آسانی سے
distinguishable	تیز کے قابل	dormouse	چھائی قسم
gliridae	گھبرا (چھوٹے)	finless	پیر پھوں (پہلی)
porpoise	(پہلی) بکھائی	coastal	ساحلی
belt	پٹی	threats	دھمکی
crescent shape	چاند کی شکل	patch	دھبہ یا نشان
although	اگرچہ	herbivore	سبزی خور
aggressive	ہار مانہ	defending	دفاع کرتے ہوئے
territory	مقام	wiped off	ختم
mammals	ممالیہ	extinct	نہید

Can you list down some animals that are considered endangered in the world?

کیا آپ کچھ ایسے جانوروں کی فہرست دے سکتے ہیں جنہیں دنیا میں خطرے سے دوچار سمجھا جاتا ہے؟

In Pakistan, do you have any idea how many animals are already endangered and on the brink of extinction?

پاکستان میں، کیا آپ کو اندازہ ہے کہ کتنے جانور پہلے ہی خطرے سے دوچار ہیں اور ختم ہونے کے قریب ہیں؟

Pair up and discuss with your classmate which animals are considered endangered. Give some suggestions on how we can preserve them.

جوڑے بنائیں اور اپنے ہم جماعت کے ساتھ بات چیت کریں کہ کون سے جانوروں کو خطرہ سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ کچھ تجاویز دیں کہ ہم ان کو کیسے محفوظ کر سکتے ہیں؟

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Pakistan is home to versatile and potent wildlife, which sadly, is running low on numbers. Endangered species all over the world get special attention and security - whilst the Pakistani animals strive to survive in these challenging conditions. Let's take a look at some of these amazing animals that are going extinct.

پاکستان ہر قسم کے اور طاقتور جنگلی حیات کا گھر ہے۔ جو کہ افسوس کی بات ہے کہ تعداد کم ہے۔ پوری دنیا میں معدومیت (ختم ہونے) کے خطرے سے دوچار قسموں کو خصوصی توجہ اور حفاظت کی ضرورت ہے۔ جب کہ پاکستانی جانور ان مشکل حالات میں زندہ رہنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ آئیے ان حیرت انگیز جانوروں پر ایک نظر ڈالتے ہیں جو کہ ختم ہو رہے ہیں۔

Indus River Dolphin

Indus river dolphins are believed to have originated in the ancient Tethys Sea. When the sea dried up approximately 50 million years ago, the dolphins were forced to adapt to its only remaining habitat-rivers. The Indus River Dolphin is found in the Lower Indus Basin. These friendly creatures are often seen jumping around boats and putting on performances for anyone that wants to watch.

دریائے سندھ کی ڈولفن:

دریائے سندھ کی ڈولفن کے بارے میں خیال کیا جاتا ہے کہ ان کی ابتدا بحیرہ تھیتس میں ہوئی تھی جب تقریباً 50 ملین سال پہلے سمندر خشک ہو گیا تو ڈولفن کو مجبور کیا گیا کہ وہ اپنے ہائی رہنے والے دریاؤں کے ساتھ ڈھل جائیں۔ دریائے سندھ کی ڈولفن زیریں سندھ طاس میں پائی جاتی

ہیں۔ یہ دوستانہ مخلوق اکثر کشتیوں کے ارد گرد چھلانگ لگاتے اور جو بھی دیکھنا چاہتا ہے اس کے لیے پر فارمنس دیتے ہوئے دیکھا جاتا ہے۔

Woolly Flying Squirrel

The Gilgit region is home to the nocturnal rodent Woolly Flying Squirrel. This unique creature looks like a bat but is actually a squirrel. The flying squirrel is one of the largest squirrels in the world with 1.5 to 2 feet in height. Due to loss of natural habitat they are now labeled as critically endangered species.

اونٹنی اڑتی گلہری:

گلگت کے علاقہ رات کے چوہے اونٹنی اڑنے والی گلہری کا گھر ہے۔ یہ اونٹنی مخلوق دیکھنے میں چمکادڑ جیسی ہے لیکن دراصل گلہری ہے۔ اڑنے والی گلہری دنیا کی سب سے بڑی گلہریوں میں سے ایک ہے۔ جس کی اونچائی 1.5 فٹ سے 2 فٹ تک ہوتی ہے۔ قدرتی رہائش گاہ کے نقصان کی وجہ سے ان پر اب شدید خطرے سے دوچار مخلوق کا لیبل لگادیا گیا۔

The Markhor

The Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan. It is the largest of the goat family and is commonly found in the Northern Areas of Pakistan and Balochistan. The name Markhor translates to "snake eater" in Persian, for the Markhor holds great skill at killing snakes in the wild to protect its harem.

مارخور:

پاکستان کا قومی جانور ہے۔ یہ بکرے کے خاندان میں سب سے بڑا ہے۔ اور عام طور پر پاکستان اور بلوچستان کے شمالی علاقوں میں پایا جاتا ہے۔

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مارخور کے نام کا ترجمہ فارسی میں "سانپ کھانے والا" ہوتا ہے۔ کیونکہ مارخور اپنے حرم کی حفاظت کے لیے جنگل میں سانپوں کو مارنے میں بڑی مہارت رکھتا ہے۔

Despite their large size, Markhors are extremely skilled climbers. They can climb trees and other slanted structures, including dangerous cliffs, in search for food and to avoid predators.

اپنے 'بڑے سائز' کے باوجود مارخور انتہائی ہر مند کوہ پیما ہیں۔ وہ درختوں اور دیگر ترچھی چڑھائی کے ڈھانچوں بشمول خطرناک چٹانیں۔ خوراک کی تلاش اور شکاریوں سے بچنے کے لیے چڑھ سکتے ہیں۔

Snow Leopard:

Native to the mountainous regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, this ferocious animal is the National Heritage Animal of Pakistan. Although smaller than the other "big cats", the Snow Leopard weighs a respectable 30-70 kg.

برفانی چیتا:

خیبر پختونخواہ کے پہاڑی علاقوں سے تعلق رکھنے والا یہ وحشی جانور پاکستان کا قومی ورثہ جانور ہے۔ اگرچہ دیگر "بڑی بلیوں" سے چھوٹا، برفانی چیتے کا وزن 30-70 کلو گرام تک ہوتا ہے۔

Soft Shelled Turtle

The Soft Shelled Turtle or Trionychidae is one of the rarest types of turtle to have been found on Pakistan soil. This amazing reptile with its elongated snorkel-like nostrils and leathery shell is quite unique and easily distinguishable from other turtles.

حرم خول والا کھجوا: نرم خول والا کھجوا یا ٹریو نیچاڈ کھجوے کی نایاب ترین اقسام میں سے ایک ہے جو پاکستان کی سر زمین پر پائی جاتی ہے۔ یہ حیرت

انگیز رہنے والا جانور اپنے لیے بے شمار گل نمائشیں (پانی میں سانس لینے والے گلپھڑے) اور چڑے کے خول کے ساتھ بہت منفرد اور دوسرے کھجوروں سے آسانی سے ممتاز ہے۔

Balochistan Forest Dormouse

It is a species of rodent in the family Gliridae. It is native to Pakistan found near Ziarat, Balochistan. It is an endangered animal.

بلوچستان کا جنگلی چوہا (دورماؤس)

یہ گلیرڈی خاندان میں چوہے کی ایک قسم ہے۔ اس کا زبان وطن پاکستان ہے۔ جو زیارت بلوچستان کے قریب پایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ ایک خطرے سے دو چار جانور ہے۔

Black Finless Porpoise

It is found in the coastal belts of Indo-Pak borders. The finless porpoise is often caught in fishing nets across the coasts of Pakistan. Other threats to the species include habitat loss, boat traffic and pollution.

کالا فن لیس پورپوز:

یہ پاک بھارت سرحدوں کی ساحلی پٹی میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے ساحلوں پر اکثر مچھلی پکڑنے والوں میں بغیر تنکے کے پورپوز پکڑے جاتے ہیں۔ اس مخلوق کو لاحق خطرات میں رہائش کا نقصان، کشتیوں کی آمد و رفت آلودگی شامل ہیں۔

Moon Bear

The Moon bear makes its home in the Himalayas. Known as the Asian Black Bear, the crescent shaped, white patch on the chest has led to it being called the Moon Bear. Although herbivore by nature, it can be quite aggressive when defending its territory.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

چاندرو پچھ ہمالیہ میں اپنا گھر بناتا ہے۔ یہ ایشیائی کالے رینچھ کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ ہلال کی شکل کا سینے پر سفید نشان کی وجہ سے اسے مون رینچھ کہا جاتا ہے۔ اگرچہ خطرات کے لحاظ سے ہر بڑی خور ہے لیکن اپنے علاقے کا دفاع کرتے ہوئے یہ کافی جارحانہ ہو سکتا ہے۔

Vocabulary:

1. Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words and use them in sentences.

Wiped off, Rarest, Endangered, Ferocious
Coastal, Cliffs, Gliridae, Mammals, Extinct
Species

Words	Meanings	Sentences
Wiped off	ٹھیک کرنا	She wiped off the floor and turn on the fan to dry the place.
Rarest	نایاب	Koh-e-Noor is the rarest diamond of the world.
Endangered	خطرے سے دوچار	Forest dormouse is an endangered animal.
Ferocious	زبردست	Snow leopard is a ferocious animal.
Coastal	ساحلی	The coastal side of the sea is beautiful and clean.
Cliffs	پہاڑ	Goat fell down from the cliff.
Gliridae	چوہوں کی قسم	Dormouse is a species of rodent in the family Gliridae.
Mammals	ممالیہ	Cow is a mammal
Extinct	معدوم	Dinosaur's have been extinct for millions of years.
Species	قسم	Pandas are an endanger species.

2. Find the names of the endangered animals in the puzzle.

M	S	D	M	G	G	H	I	B	G	H	S
O	I	D	A	R	M	O	U	S	E	L	Q
O	N	T	R	Y	U	I	K	A	M	N	U
N	D	X	K	C	T	U	R	T	L	E	I
B	U	L	H							H	R
E	C	G	O							L	R
A	Y	U	R							P	N
R	G	G	R							O	H
I	N	D	U	S	D	O	L	P	H	I	N
A	S	D	F	D	O	R	M	O	U	S	E
O	R	T	A	Y	U	I	K	O	O	Y	U
A	P	O	R	P	O	I	S	E	I	G	G
S	N	O	W	L	E	O	P	A	R	D	R
L	Z	X	R	C	T	U	K	R	E	C	T

Comprehension Questions:

a. Write down some facts about the endangered animals in Pakistan.

Ans: Markhor:

It is the largest of the goat family and commonly found in Balochistan. Markhor translate to "Snake eater" in Persian. It has the great skill of killing snakes, and skilled climbers.

Flying squirrel:

Flying squirrel is found in Gilgit. It looks like a bat and one of the largest squirrel in the world with 1.5 to 2 feet in height.

Indus River Dolphin:

These are very friendly creature. They me, often seen jumping around boats and want everyone to watch them.

Black finless porpoise: It is found in Indo-Pak coast belt. Its often caught in fishing met. It is an endanger species.

Moon Bear:

Its also known as the Asian black Bear. It has a crescent shaped white patch on its chest. Moon bear is a herbivore but could be aggressive when defending its territory.

Forest dormouse:

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

It is a species of rodent in the family Gliridae. It is native to Pakistan found near Ziarat Balochistan.

Snow Leopard:

It is found in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it is smaller than the other "bigcats". Its weight is 30-70 kg.

Soft Shelled turtle:

The soft shelled turtle is the rarest types of turtle found in Pakistan soil. The amazing reptile with its elongated snorkel-like nostrils and leathery shell is quite unique and easily distinguishable from other turtles.

(b) What do you think will happen if all these animals go extinct?

Ans: If all these animals go extinct the rare heritage of the country will be no more. The rare animals help to control the population of other species and keep the environment in balance. There are animals the cultural heritage and government must take steps for the security of them.

(c) What will be the effect of the extinction of these animals in Pakistan and in the world?

Ans: The extinction of any animal species can have an impact on the environment in which they live as well as the wider environment on humans. In Pakistan, the extinction of certain animal species could lead to the loss of important services that these animals provide and the loss of certain animals could disrupt food chains leading to imbalance in the ecosystem. The loss of certain animal species could also have indirect effects on humans such as

changes in weather patterns, soil fertility and disease transmission.

Overall it is a serious issue and must take some steps to the security of these animals.

(d) Extinction of endangered animals is a pressing issue that the world is facing. In a group, prepare an action plan to help preserve the endangered species.

Ans: Extinction of endangered animals is a pressing issue that the world is facing.

Here's an action plan to help preserve endangered species.

1) Raise awareness:

Educate the public in the importance of preserving endangered species. This could be done through various means such as social media campaigns, educational programs and community events.

2) Protect habitats:

This can be done by designating protected areas, creating wildlife corridors and promoting sustainable land.

3) Work with local communities:

Engage with local communities that live near endangered species habitats to create sustainable livelihoods that do not harm the environment.

By taking these actions we can help preserve endangered species and ensure the health and well-being of our planet's ecosystem.

Use of Language:

Simple Future Tense	Structure: Will/shall + verb Example We will complete the campaign to preserve the endangered animals. The government shall assist in supporting the project.
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ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Future Continuous Tense	Structure: Will be + present participle s/are going to be + present participle Example Indus dolphins will be extinct if we don't do something. Markhors are going to be endangered if not given proper protection.
Future Perfect Tense	Structure: Will have + past participle Am/is/are + going to have + past participle Example I will have played the card of protecting the animals. We are going to have played our card in protecting the animals.

Writing:

Writing a Formal Letter

Many times in our daily lives we have to write to others to inform them about certain things. The best form of writing is a letter. Letters can be both formal and informal. Informal letters are written to friends and family. Formal letters are written to an organisation or a business. There is a standard form in which they are



written. A formal letter should be set out like this:

Your turn to Write:

Prepare a letter to the Wildlife Conservation Organisations in Pakistan and give your concrete suggestions on how to save these beautiful animals before they become extinct.

Wildlife Conservation

Organization in Pakistan

Islamabad,

13th April 2023.

Subject: Suggestions on how to save these animals.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you to express my concern about the preserving the animals in Pakistan. I believe that urgent action needs to be taken to protect these animals and their habitats. Firstly, I would like to suggest that your organization should focus on raising awareness among the public about the importance of wildlife conservation. This could be done through various means, such as awareness campaigns, educational workshops, and using social media. Secondly, I recommend that your organization work with the government and law enforcement agencies to strengthen the legal framework for wildlife protection. Finally, to promote tourism and offer a package that allow visitors to observe wildlife in their natural habitats. I believe that working together your organization can help to protect the wildlife of Pakistan. By raising awareness we are sure that these animals continue to thrive for generation to come.

Yours sincerely

X.Y.Z.

Extreme Weather

(طوفان موسمی)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Warmed	گرم	Climate change	موسمیاتی تبدیلی
Triggered	حرکت	Catastrophic	فجائی

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Event	واقعات	Waves	لہریں
Droughts	خشک سالی	Floods	سیلاب
Down pours	بارش	Tornadoes	طوفان
Hurricane	سمندری طوفان	Storm	طوفان
Blizzard	برفانی طوفان	Vertical	عمودی
Funnel	پہن	Hail	اولے
Predict	پیش گوئی	Intense	شدید
Surge	امٹانے	Frequency	کثرت
Decrease	کمی	Amplified	بڑھا ہوا
Prolonged	طویل	Precipitation	بارش
Debris	(تباہ شدہ چیز کی) باقیات	Levees	سکارو پانی کا بہاؤ روکنے کے لیے دیوار
Drainage	نالی آب	Alterations	تغییر
Recent	حال ہی میں	Drought	خشک سالی
Probability	امکان	Drought	خشک سالی
Evaporation	بخارات بننا	Moisture	نی
Proportion	تناسب		

As the Earth has warmed, climate change has triggered many threats to our planet

جیسا کہ زمین گرم ہوئی ہے۔ موسمیاتی تبدیلی نے ہمارے سیارے کو بہت سے خطرات کو جنم دیا ہے۔

Extreme weather and catastrophic events, such as heat waves, droughts, floods, heavy downpours, tornadoes, hurricanes, storms, blizzards and more are the result of climate change. Here are some of the extreme weather and climate events the world is experiencing.

شدید موسم اور تباہ کن واقعات، جیسے گرمی کی لہریں خشک سالی، سیلاب، شدید بارشیں، بگولے، سمندری طوفان، برفانی طوفان اور بہت کچھ موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں کا نتیجہ ہے۔ یہاں کچھ انتہائی موسم اور آب و ہوا کے واقعات میں جن کا دنیا سامنا کر رہی ہے۔

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are a type of extreme weather. They are vertical funnels of rapidly spinning air. Tornadoes include clouds, strong wind, rain, and sometimes hail. They move at speeds of about 16 to 32 kilometres per hour (10 to 20 miles per hour), and their winds can top 402 kilometres per hour (250 miles per hour).

طوفان:

طوفان انتہائی موسم کی ایک قسم ہے۔ یہ تیزی سے گھومنے والی ہوا کے عمودی مثل ہیں۔ طوفان میں ہادل تیز ہوا، بارش اور بعض اوقات اولے شامل ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ تقریباً 16 سے 32 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ (10 سے 20 میل فی گھنٹہ) کی رفتار سے حرکت کرتے ہیں اور ان کی ہوا میں 402 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ (250 میل فی گھنٹہ) کی رفتار سے اڑھ چا سکتی ہیں۔

Hurricanes

Due to global warming, global climate models predict hurricanes which likely cause more intense rainfall and have an increased coastal flood risk due to a higher storm surge caused by rising seas. Additionally, the global frequency of storms may decrease or remain unchanged, but hurricanes that form are more likely to become intense.

سمندری طوفان:

گلوبل وارمنگ کی وجہ سے عالمی آب و ہوا کے ماڈل سمندری طوفان کی پیش گوئی کرتے ہیں جو کہ ممکنہ طور پر شدید بارشوں کا سبب بنتے ہیں۔ اور سمندروں میں بڑھتے ہوئے طوفان کی وجہ سے ساحلی سیلاب کا خطرہ بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں طوفان کی عالمی تعداد میں کمی یا کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ لیکن جو سمندری طوفان بنتے ہیں۔ ان کے شدید ہونے کا امکان زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Flood

Floods are caused or amplified by both weather- and human-related factors. Major weather factors include heavy or prolonged precipitation, snowmelt, thunderstorms, storm surges from hurricanes, and ice or debris jams. Human factors include structural failures of dams and levees, altered drainage, and land-cover alterations (such as pavement).

سیلاب:

سیلاب موسم اور انسان سے متعلقہ عوامل دونوں کی وجہ سے ہوتا ہے یا بڑھاتا ہے۔ اہم موسمی عوامل میں بھاری یا طویل بارش، برف پگھلنا، گرج چمک کے طوفان، سمندری طوفانوں سے، طوفانی لہریں اور برف یا بے کا جام شامل ہیں۔ انسانی عوامل میں ڈیموں اور لیویز (بھاؤ روکنے کی دیواریں) کی ساختی ناکامی، نکاسی آب میں تبدیلی، اور زمین کے احاطے میں تبدیلی (جیسے فرش شامل ہیں)۔

Heat Waves

Heat waves are periods of abnormally hot weather lasting days to weeks. The number of heat waves has been increasing in recent years. This trend has continued over the years, with the number of intense heat waves being almost triple the long-term average. The recent heat waves and droughts in many countries set records for highest monthly average temperatures. Analyses show that human-induced climate change has generally increased the probability of heat waves.

گرمی کی لہریں:

گرمی کی لہریں دنوں سے ہفتوں تک غیر معمولی گرم موسم کے ادوار ہیں۔ حالیہ برسوں میں گرمی کی لہروں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ یہ

رجحان برسوں سے جاری ہے۔ شدید گرمی کی لہروں کی تعداد طویل مدتی اوسط سے تقریباً تین گنا زیادہ ہے۔ بہت سے ممالک میں حالیہ گرمی کی لہروں اور خشک سالی نے سب سے زیادہ ماہانہ اوسط درجہ حرارت کے ریکارڈ قائم کئے ہیں۔ تجزیوں سے پتا چلتا ہے کہ انسانوں کی طرف سے موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں نے عام طور پر گرمی کی لہروں کے امکانات کو بڑھادیا ہے۔

Drought

Higher temperatures lead to increased rates of evaporation, including more loss of moisture through plant leaves. As soil dries out, a larger proportion of the incoming heat from the sun goes into heating the soil and adjacent air rather than evaporating its moisture, resulting in hotter summers under drier climatic conditions.

خشک سالی:

زیادہ درجہ حرارت بخارات کی بڑھتی ہوئی شرحوں کا باعث بنتا ہے۔ بشمول پودوں کے پتوں کے ذریعے نمی کا زیادہ نقصان، جیسے جیسے مٹی خشک ہو جاتی ہے۔ سورج سے آنے والی گرمی کا ایک بڑا حصہ اس کی نمی کو بخارات بنانے کی بجائے مٹی اور ملحقہ ہوا کو گرم کرنے میں چلا جاتا ہے۔ جس کے نتیجے میں موسم زیادہ گرم اور خشک ہو جاتا ہے۔

Vocabulary:

1. Read the meanings of the given words.

Tornado	clouds, strong wind, rain, hail
Hurricane or cyclone	strong wind, heavy rain
Blizzard	heavy snow, ice, cold temperatures
Dust storm	strong winds, arid conditions

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Flood	heavy rainfall
Hail storm	cold or warm temperatures, rain, ice
Ice storm	freezing rain

Comprehension Questions:

a. What are extreme weather conditions?

Ans: Extreme weather and catastrophic events such as heat waves, droughts, floods, heavy downpours, tornadoes, hurricanes, storms, blizzards and more are the result of climate change.

b. What are the factors that affect weather?

Ans: Weather is affected by a variety of factors they are air pressure, temperature, humidity, wind, ocean currents, solar radiation and gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and water vapour in the atmosphere can affect the atmosphere temperature.

c. Name some of the examples of weather on Earth and the atmospheric conditions present?

Ans: Here are some examples of weather and atmospheric conditions that may be present sunny, cloudy, partly cloudy, Rainy, Snowy, Foggy, Misty, Windy, dry, hot, cold, thunderstorm etc.

d. What is the difference between weather and climate?

Ans: Weather is the short term atmospheric condition that exist in a particular place at a particular time. Weather condition can change rapidly from day to day or even hour to hour.

Climate refers to a long term condition that occur over a region or the entire planet.

e. How do these weather conditions impact the world?

Ans: There are many different weather conditions that can impact the world in various ways. Here are some examples:

Extreme heat: High temperature can be dangerous for human health especially elders and young children.

Extreme cold: Sever cold weather can disrupt transportation and also cause of health issues.

Flooding: Heavy rain fall or rapid snowmelt can lead to flooding which can cause to damage to homes and business.

Tornadoes: Thee intense and destructive storms can cause damage to buildings and infrastructure as well as injury or loss of life.

Drought: leads to crop failures, water shortage , food shortage and social and economic instability:

f. What are the necessary conditions for each weather event to occur?

Ans: The necessary conditions for different types of weather events are:

- 1) Thunderstorms are caused by rapid upward movement of warm moist air.
- 2) Tornadoes are rapidly spinning air-tornadoes includes clouds, strong wind, rain and sometimes hail.
- 3) Flood continuous rain or snowmelt cause flood. It damage not only the houses but also crops and human life.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

4) **Heat waves:** Heat waves occurs when high temperature stall over an area. These are just a few examples but weather events are complex phenomena that can be influenced by many different factions.

g. **What are the possible solutions?**

Ans: There are many possible solution some are here.

We need to reduce green house gas emission. We should plant more and more trees. We can implent policies that emissions from sources like transportation and industry, and promote cleaner technologies and fuels. We must recycle and reuse and invest in new technologies to increase the supply off clean water.

Use of Language:

A transitive verb is a verb that requires an object to receive the action. He played the piano

The wind can top 402 kilometres per hour.

An intransitive verb does not take an object. The soil dries out She slept all day.

1. **State whether the verbs in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive.**

- Tornadoes swirl for an hour. **intransitive**
- They rapidly spin in the air. **transitive**
- The wind was blowing fiercely **intransitive**
- Tornadoes carry clouds, strong wind, rain, and sometimes hail **transitive**
- Floods ruin the environment **intransitive**
- Major weather factors include heavy or prolonged precipitation, snowmelt, thunderstorms, **transitive**
- Storm surges from hurricanes, ice and debris **transitive**
- The incoming heat from the sun drives into heating the soil and adjacent air. **transitive**
- The rain stopped abruptly **intransitive**

2. **Use the following verbs transitively and intransitively in your own sentences.**

	Transitive verb	Intransitive verb
play	My sister loves to play the piano.	The children were playing in the park.
grow	She grew tomatoes in her garden.	The tree in our backyard is growing taller.
arrive	The delivery boy arrived with the package at my door.	The train arrived at the station right on time.
vote	I am going to vote for my favourite person.	They voted to approve the proposal.
laugh	Her jokes made everyone length.	They laughed loudly at her.
originate	The idea for the project originated from CEO.	The driver orginates in the mountain and flows into the sea.

Writing:

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Writing a newspaper article on the effects of extreme weather in Pakistan. You can talk about the recent heat wave and reduced winter in the country.

Pakistan has been having some really bad weather in recent years, its been getting hotter and winters have been shorter. This has caused many problems for people, the environment, and the economy. Just a weeks ago, there was a heat wave in Pakistan where temperature went above 40 degrees celcius in many places. This made life very difficult for people especially since many of them don't have air conditioning. It also hurt farmens since the crops and animals suffered from the heat and lack of water. This led to food shortages and made it harder for people to make a living. Winters have also been affected. There is not as much rain as there used to be, which means there is less water.

This made things more expensive and has made it harder for people. It has also caused air pollution, which can make people sick.

Climate change is making the weather worse. The government is trying to do things to help, like using more clean energy. But we need to do more to fix the problems off climate change. In short, the Bad weather in Pakistan is causing many problems. We need to work together to stop climate change and make things better for everyone.

Preparing for Future- Waste Free Cities

(مستقبل کے فضلے سے پاک شہروں کی تیاری)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
nature	قدرتی	providing	سہا کرنا

foundation	بنیاد	development	ترقی
resilience	لچک	denied	انکار
equally	برابر	potential	ممکنہ
destroy	تباہ کرنا	particularly	خاص طور پر
threatening	دھمکی سے	fragile	خواب
ecosystem	ماحولیاتی نظام	rainforest	برساتی جنگل
measures	اقدامات	sustainable	پائیدار
garbage	کوارا	plentiful	مہیا
goals	ہدف	innovative	جدت
fertilizers	کھادیں	cradle-to-cradle	جھولے سے جھولا
construction	قائم	reusable	دوبارہ استعمال کرنا
landfill	زمین کا گرما تجربہ گروں اور ٹیکسٹوں کا کھرا دفن کیا جاتا ہے	renovating	ترمیم و آرائش
show cases	درائش	circular	کرل
boasts	فخر کرنا	chimney	چنی
draft	مسودہ	ventilation	ہوا کا اخراج
necessary	ضروری	atrium	داخلی
façade	عمارت کی سامنے کی جگہ	vertical	عمودی
insects	حشرات	absorb	جذب کرنا
generated	پیدا کیا	insulate	سوسل
ferns	بڑے پتوں والے پودے	decomposing	گنا
logs	لکڑی	humidifying	مرطوب (کی والا)
edible	کھانے کے قابل	efficient	موثر
composite	جامع	rammed	بھیڑا ہوا
comfortable	آرام دہ	orange peels	نکتے کے چلے
phasing out	مرطوب	entirely	مکمل طور پر

Cities across the world are preparing themselves to meet the environmental challenges. Read the article to gain an understanding how what the cities in future look like and how Pakistan needs to

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prepare itself for the environmental challenges.

دنیا بھر کے شہر ماحولیاتی مقابلوں سے نمٹنے کے لیے خود کو تیار کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ سمجھنے کے لیے مضمون پڑھیں کہ مستقبل میں شہر کیسے ہوں گے اور پاکستان کو ماحولیاتی چیلجز کے لیے خود کو کس طرح تیار کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

The importance of the natural environment in providing the foundation for human well-being, development and resilience cannot be denied. But it is equally important to protect the environment. Heavily populated cities have the potential to destroy all kinds of plants and animal habitats but they are particularly threatening the fragile ecosystem such as rainforests. Measures are being taken to protect the environment. A number of countries are working to make their cities resilient and sustainable. These cities are also called future cities. Carbon free transport, garbage-free streets, plentiful water supplies, etc. are some of the goals of future cities.

انسانی فلاح و بہبود ترقی اور ملک کی بنیاد فراہم کرنے میں قدرتی ماحول کی اہمیت سے انکار نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ لیکن ماحول کا تحفظ بھی اتنا ہی ضروری ہے بہت زیادہ آبادی والے شہروں میں ہر قسم کے پودوں اور جانوروں کی رہائش گاہوں کو تباہ کرنے کی صلاحیت ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن وہ خاص طور پر جنگلات جیسے نازک ماحولیاتی نظام کو خطرے میں ڈال رہے ہیں۔ ماحولیات کے تحفظ کے لیے اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں۔ کئی ممالک اپنے شہروں کو چمکدار اور پائیدار بنانے کے لیے کوشاں ہیں۔ ان شہروں کو مستقبل کے شہر بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ کاربن قری ٹرانسپورٹ، کچرے سے پاک سڑکیں، دافر پانی کی فراہمی وغیرہ مستقبل کے شہروں کے مقاصد ہیں۔

Countries are coming up with innovative ideas to convert waste and garbage into fertilizers and using them in constructing modern carbon-free buildings. One example is the ancient city of Venlo.

ممالک فضلہ اور کوڑے کو کھاد میں تبدیل کرنے اور جدید کاربن سے پاک عمارتوں کی تعمیر میں استعمال کرنے کے لیے اختراعی آئیڈیاز (خیال) لے کر آ رہے ہیں۔ ایک مثال قدیم شہر "ویلنا" کی ہے۔

The ancient city of Venlo in the Netherlands has embraced the principles of "cradle-to-cradle" (C2C) in all of its new construction. Every material must be reusable, with none going to the landfill and no loss of quality. So when the centuries-old town hall needed renovating, city leaders chose instead to build a brand new one, which opened in 2016. It showcases the benefits of a C2C design, puts the city on the path to a circular economy, and acts as a model for cities around the world that want to go waste free.

(جھولے سے جھولا) نیدر لینڈ کے قدیم شہر ویلنو نے کریڈل ٹو کرائڈل کے اصولوں کو اپنایا ہے۔ اپنی تمام نئی تعمیرات میں ہر مواد کی دوبارہ استعمال کے قابل ہونا چاہیے۔ بغیر کسی کے زمین کی بھرائی اور معیار کا کوئی نقصان نہیں۔ چنانچہ جب صدیوں پرانے ٹاؤن ہال کی ترمیم و آرائش کی ضرورت تھی تو شہر کے رہنماؤں نے اس کے بجائے بالکل نیا بنانے کا انتخاب کیا۔ جو 2016 میں کھلا تھا۔ یہ C2C ڈیزائن کے فوائد کو ظاہر کرتا ہے جو شہر کو معاشیات کی راہ پر گامزن کرتا ہے اور دنیا بھر کے شہروں کے لیے ایک ماڈل کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے۔ جو فضلے سے پاک ہونا چاہتے ہیں۔

The town hall boasts truly healthy air; thanks to several innovations. Its solar chimney warms incoming air, creating a

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natural draft; no mechanical ventilation is necessary.

ٹاؤن ہال متعدد اختراعات کی بدولت واقعی صحت مند ہوا کا حامل ہے۔ اس کی شمسی چمکی آنے والی ہوا کو گرم کرتی ہے۔ ایک قدرتی مسودہ بناتا ہے جس میں کوئی میکانیکی ہوا کا اخراج ضروری نہیں ہوتا۔

The top floor is a greenhouse that adds oxygen and humidity to the air before it flows throughout the building. The building itself includes atriums, which aid air flow and provide natural light.

اوپری منزل ایک گرین ہاؤس ہے جو پوری عمارت سے پہلے ہوا میں آکسیجن اور نمی کا اضافہ کرتا ہے۔ عمارت میں کودراتے (ایئر لیجنز) شامل ہیں جو ہوا کے بہاؤ میں مدد کرتے ہیں اور قدرتی روشنی فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

The entire northern facade of the town hall is a vertical garden. The plants provide city birds and insects a place to rest and breed. More than 100 different plants convert carbon dioxide into oxygen and clean particulates out of the air. The plants also absorb the nitrogen and ozone generated by nearby cars and trains, making the city air cleaner. The plants also insulate the building from heat, cold, and noise.

ٹاؤن ہال کا پورا شمالی حصہ عمودی باغ ہے۔ پورے شہر کے پردوں اور کھڑوں کو آرام اور افزائش نسل کے لیے جگہ فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ 100 سے زیادہ مختلف پودے کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ کو آکسیجن میں تبدیل کرتے ہیں اور ہوا کے ذرات کو صاف کرتے ہیں۔ پودے ٹائٹروجن کو بھی جذب کرتے ہیں۔ اوزون قریبی کاروں اور ٹریوں سے پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ جو شہر کی ہوا کو صاف بناتے ہیں۔ پودے بھی عمارت کو گرمی، سردی اور شور سے محفوظ رکھتے ہیں۔

There are even green walls in the parking garage as well as raised areas with ferns and slowly decomposing logs. The plants do their work of cleaning and humidifying

the air of the parking garage, and you can even pick edible mushrooms off the walls! Engineers in Europe are experimenting with building materials that are sustainable and more energy efficient. They are using the bio composite of dried orange peels and clay. Wall make with it and a second layer of rammed earth, a traditional building material, have greater insulating properties than lightweight concrete. The houses are much more comfortable and save energy.

یہاں تک کہ پارکنگ گیراج میں سبز دیواروں کے ساتھ ساتھ بڑے پتوں والے پودے اور آہستہ آہستہ گنے والے نوشہ جات کے ساتھ اونچے حصے بھی ہیں۔ پودے پارکنگ گیراج کی ہوا کو صاف کرنے اور نمی بخشنے کا اپنا کام کرتے ہیں اور آپ دیواروں سے کھانے کے قابل مشروم بھی جن سکتے ہیں۔ یورپ میں انجینئر تعمیراتی مواد کے ساتھ تجربہ کر رہے ہیں جو پائدار اور زیادہ توانائی سے موثر ہیں۔ وہ نارنجی کے خشک چھلکے اور مٹی کا ہائیو کمپوزٹ استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کے ساتھ دیوار بنائیں اور دوسری تہہ زمین کو کچل کر بنائیں جو کہ ایک روایتی تعمیراتی مواد ہے۔ بلکہ وزن کے کنکریٹ سے زیادہ موصلی خصوصیات رکھتی ہے۔ مکانات بہت آرام دہ ہیں اور توانائی کی بچت کرتے ہیں۔

A construction company in England combines orange peels with other kinds of food waste to make a strong building material similar to fibreboard. The company is partnering with engineers, designers, and scientists to transform the construction industry by phasing out fossil-fuel materials entirely and replacing them with bioengineered materials like the ones using orange peels.

انگلینڈ میں ایک تعمیراتی کمپنی سنگتروں کے چھلکوں کو کھانے کے دیگر فضلہ کے ساتھ ملا کر فائبر بورڈ جیسا مضبوط تعمیراتی مواد بناتی ہے۔ کمپنی

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انجینئرز، بیزائنسز اور سائنس دانوں کے ساتھ شراکت داری کر رہی ہے تاکہ فوسل ایندھن مواد کو مکمل طور پر ختم کر کے ان کی جگہ بائیو انجینئرز کے ذریعے تعمیراتی صنعت کو تبدیل کیا جاسکے۔

Making our cities waste-free is extremely important as it will improve the environment and reduce pollution.

مواد جیسے سنگترے کے چھلکے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ہمارے شہروں کو کچرے سے پاک بنانا انتہائی ضروری ہے کیونکہ اس سے ماحولیات میں بہتری آئے گی اور آلودگی میں کمی آئے گی۔

Vocabulary:

1. Write down the meanings and connotations of the words given in the table. Use a dictionary to find the

2. In the grid below, write down the topic sentence from each paragraph. Then think of a suitable subheading for each paragraph and write it in the last column.

Paragraph	Topic Sentence	Sub-heading
1	The importance of the natural environment in providing the formation for human well being.	The foundation for human well being.
2	countries are coming up with innovative ideas to convert waste and garbage into fertilizers and using them in construction.	Innovative ideas.
3	The ancient city of venlo in Netherlands has embraced the principles of cradle-to-Cradle (c2c) in all of its new construction.	Cradle-to-Cradle Principle.
4	The town Hall boasts truly, healthy air, thanks to several innovations.	Healthy air.

Comprehension Questions:

a) What is meant by, resilient and sustainable cities?

Ans: Resilient and sustainable cities are cities that are designed to adapt

meanings and read the text again for the connotative meanings.

Words	Meaning	Connotation
Resilience	لچک	Ability to return to its original form.
Fibreboard	فائبر بورڈ	Material made by compressing fiber.
Foundation	بنیاد	Lowest load bearing part.
Boast	فخر کرنا	Talk with pride
Fragile eco-system	نازک ماحولیاتی نظام	Easily broken or damage.
Rammed	بدبودار / بھجڑ	Crowded.

various environmental, social, and economic challenges.

Resilience refers to a city's ability to recover quickly from adverse events such as natural disasters or economic shocks. Sustainability on the other hand, refers to the ability of a city to

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meet the needs of its current residents. Resilient and sustainable cities are cities that are able to adapt to changing conditions and bring prosperity for both current and future generations.

b) What are some of the goals of the future cities?

Ans: Future cities have the goals carbon free transport, garbage free streets, and plentiful water supplies. etc.

c) What is meant by vertical gardening?

Ans: Vertical gardens, also known as green walls-vertical gardens are grown vertically on a wall instead of growing plants in the ground. The plants provide city birds and insects a place to rest and breed.

d) Which elements of sustainable technologies were used to make the town hall of 'Venlo' more environment-friendly?

Ans: The town Hall of Venlo is known for its sustainable design some features are:

1. Front of town Hall is a vertical garden.
2. Green walls are in Parking garage areas with plants. Plants do their work for cleaving the air.
3. Town Hall has green roofs covered with vegetation, which absorb rain water.

By these sustainable technologies into the design of the town Hall of Venlo, the building has become more environmentally friendly and energy efficient.

e) The article shares a few examples on how to convert waste into energy and

use it in construction. Can you share two examples in detail?

Ans:

(i) Engineers in Europe are experimenting with building materials.

They are using the bio composite of dried orange peel and clay. Wall made with it and a 2nd layer of rammed earth a traditional building materials are lightweight concrete the houses are much more comfortable and save energy:

(ii) A construction company in England combines orange peels with other kinds of waste to make a strong building material similar to fiberboard.

f) How can we promote vertical gardening in our cities?

Ans: Vertical gardening is a great way to utilize limited space and bring greenery to urban areas. Here are some ways to promote vertical gardening in our city.

1. **Educate the public:** How to set it up and the benefits-invite experts in the field to speak about their experiences.
2. **Encourage Participation:** encourage people to start vertical gardens by providing resources such as seeds.
3. **Partner with local business:** Such as restaurants, and shops to promote vertical gardening-encourage them to set up their own vertical gardens to grow herbs, vegetables. By promoting vertical gardening in your city, you can help create a more sustainable and green community.

g) What measures can you take to reduce waste in your city? Suggest at

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least five ways to turn your city into a resilient city?

Ans: Its very important to reduce waste in the city for clean and fresh environment. Here are some ways how the should reduce waste.

1. Recycling programs:

Encourage residents to recycle their waste by place recycling bins in public places and homes.

2. Promoting composting:

Compost the food waste by providing information on how to do it.

3. Use of Paper bags:

Use paper bags for shopping or use such bags which be reused.

4. Reuse things:

Spread information how to use the items which are already used. Use second hand items and support local business.

5. Waste reduction Policies:

Adopt policies to reduce waste materials. Encourage the use of ecofriendly products and services that promote waste reduction. These are some off the ways to turn the city into a resilient city.

h) Why is it important to preserve natural resources?

Ans: It is important to preserve natural resources because they provide the essential components which are necessary for the survival and well being of all living organisms on Earth including humans. These resources include fresh water, clean air, fertile soil and diverse plants and animals.

In addition to the environmental benefits natural resources also have economic and social value.

For Example, forests provide timber and non timber products, such as fruits, nuts and medical plants (herbs) which can be used for economic gain. Therefore preserving natural resources is important for the long-term sustainability for our planet and for meeting the needs of present and future generation.

i) Ask an adult or research with a partner what Cradle-to-Cradle technology is. Look A summary is a reduced version of a text When you summarise a passage, you need to identify the key words in the text. Highlight only the essential points rather than the whole sentences as paragraphs. around your environment Can you see the use of C2C in your own context?

Ans: Cradle to cradle (C2C) technology is a design that seek to create products and systems that were sustainable. C2C is inspired from the natural world where waste from the organism becomes food for another. In this system products are designed to be reused.

or recycle with no pollution generated. In my context I can see the use of C2C principles in the design and development.

Overall the principles of C2C can be applied to many different contexts including the development of technology to create a more

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sustainable and regenerative future. For example European Engineers are experimenting to use the orange peels and clay in building materials. They are trying to build the houses much more comfortable and save energy.

Read the text again and summarise it in your own words

Use of Language

Punctuation

Colons:

- a. A colon is used to give emphasis, present dialogue, introduce lists or text, and clarify composition titles.

Example:

The future technologies include: hyper loop, driverless: cars, bullet trains, sky pods and flying taxis.

- b. A colon can emphasise a conclusion or an explanation.

The statement before the colon must make sense on its own:

Example:

A college degree is still worth something: a recent survey revealed that college graduates earned roughly 60% more than those with only a high school diploma.

- c. In the first sentence, the colon emphasises the conclusion. In the second sentence, it emphasises the explanation.

Example:

These cities are also called future cities: carbon free transport garbage-free streets plentiful water supplies are some of the goals of future cities

Writing:

- 1) Write two sentences about the topic, 'What makes a city resilient and sustainable?' One sentence should introduce an explanation, the other a conclusion.

Ans: A city that is resilient and sustainable is one that is able to adapt and withstand various challenges such as natural disasters, and climate change and economic disruptions, while maintaining a high quality of life for its residents. Achieving resilience and sustainability requires a combination of factors such as efficient resource management, infrastructure development, and strong government policies.

- 2 Write a formal letter to the Ministry of Environment sharing your concerns over the rapid change in climate, extinction of animals and how to recycle the waste into conservable energy. Also provide suggestions on how to protect the environment.

Ans:

Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.
Ministry of environment
Islamabad

Dear Sir,

I am writing my deep concern about the rapid change in climate that our planet is currently experiencing. As a concerned citizen. I am worried about the consequences that climate change will have on the environment and the future of our planet. The global temperature is increasing at an alarming rate. Which is leading to melting of polar ice caps, rising

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sea levels and extinction of several species.

I strongly believe that we are as a society, have a collective responsibility to take immediate action to address climate change. We need to reduce greenhouse emissions and transition to dear renewable energy sources. We need to protect our forests and natural ecosystems.

As the Ministry of Enviroment, I urge to you to take urgent action to address climate change. I would like to request to promote sustainable steps of reserve natural resources.

Thank you for considering my concerns.

Yours Sincerely

X.Y.Z.

Unit-6

Literature and Poetry

(ادب اور شاعری)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Youth	نوجوان	Adopting	اپنانا
Self-reliant	خود انحصار	Advocated	دکالت کی
Involves	ملوث	Confidence	اعتماد
Abilities	قابلیت	Tremendous	زبردست
Potential	مستعدی	Achieve	حاصل کرنا
Carpet	قالین	Weep	رونا
Blood	خون	Ease	آسانی
Possess	تبعہ	Splendor	شان
Kingdom	بادشاہی	Bravery	بہادری
Contentment	تامت	Glitter	چمکنے والا

Civilization	تہذیب	Peak	چوٹی
Spirit	روح	Awaken	جاگنا
Destination	منزل	Beyond	دسترس سے باہر
Starry	ستارے	Heavens	آسمان
Despair	ناپس	Decline	انکار کر دیا
Knowledge	علم	Soul	روح
Hope	امید	Among	درمیان
Confidants	ہامداد	Dwelling	رہائش
Dome	گنبد	Royal	شاہی
Place	محل		

The poem entitled 'To a Young Man' is about how our youth is adopting western culture.

ٹوائے یگ میں (ایک نوجوان کو) کے عنوان کے نظم اس بارے میں ہے کہ ہمارا نوجوان کس طرح مغربی گھاخت کو اپناتا ہے۔

Being a strong, self-reliant person is strongly advocated by Iqbal because it essentially involves belief and confidence in one's abilities. This is what we all are meant to do because we all have tremendous potential to achieve things. With self-confidence and self-respect, there is nothing that we cannot achieve.

اقبال نے ایک مضبوط، خود انحصار شخص ہونے کی بھرپور حمایت کی ہے۔ کیونکہ اس میں بنیادی طور پر کسی کی صلاحیتوں پر یقین اور اعتماد شامل ہوتا ہے۔ یہ وہی ہے جو ہم سب کو کرنا ہے کیونکہ ہم سب چیزوں کو حاصل کرنے کی زبردست صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں۔ خود اعتمادی اور خود اعتمادی کے ساتھ کچھ بھی نہیں ہے۔ جو ہم حاصل نہیں کر سکتے۔

To a Young Man

By Allama Muhammad Iqbal

ایک نوجوان کو